THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9207. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1780.

PREMIUMS AT THE LINEN-HALL.

Trustees-Office, Edinburgh, August 31 1780.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements, in Scotland, having found the usefulness of the LINEN-HALL, and of the Premiums which were given for several years past upon various kinds of Linen, Haberdashery, and Woollen Goods, lodged for competition there, have RESOLVED to offer the following Premiums upon the articles under mentioned, to be lodged in the Hall on or before Friday the 22d day of December next; after which day the preferences will be determined by judges to be appointed by the Trustees.

Art.		Premium.
1.	For the best ten pieces yard wide linen, from 11 to 20 hundreds inclusive, one piece of each set,	L. 20 0 0
2.	For the best nine pieces ⅞ wide linen, from 6 to 14 hundreds inclusive, one piece of each set,	15 0 0
3.	For the second best nine pieces ⅞ wide linen of the before mentioned sets, one of each,	10 0 0
4.	For the best six pieces long lawn, from 13 to 18 hundreds inclusive, one piece of each set,	20 0 0
5.	For the best nine pieces cambric, from 16 to 24 hundreds inclusive, one piece of each set,	20 0 0
6.	For the best six pieces of 5-4ths wide sheeting, from 13 to 18 hundreds inclusive, one piece of each set, N. B. Competitors upon any of the foregoing articles must, on or before the 1st of November next, lodge with the Secretary to the Board of Trustees invoices of the numbers of their goods, in so far as they shall not have sold of this year's bleaching; that is to say, of at least 40 pieces under article first, 36 pieces under article second, 36 pieces under article third, 24 pieces under article fourth, 36 pieces under article fifth, and 24 pieces under article sixth, being four pieces of each of the respective sets;—after which intimation will be given to each competitor of the particular pieces to be lodged for the competition.	10 0 0
7.	For the best six pieces of chequered linen for seamens shirting, not under 30 inches in breadth, nor under 80 yards in length, and not exceeding 8 d. per yard, in value,	10 0 0
8.	For the best three suits of damask table-linen, different patterns,	20 0 0
9.	For the best three suits of diaper-linen, N. B. Goods wrought in damask-mounting, or mounting similar thereto, will not be allowed to compete under this article.	10 0 0
10.	For the best six pieces superfine woollen cloth, seven quarters wide,	20 0 0
11.	For the best six pieces yard wide hunters cloth,	10 0 0
12.	For the second best six pieces of yard wide hunters cloth,	5 0 0
13.	For the best dozen of 10-4ths wide blankets after the English manner,	10 0 0
14.	For the second best dozen of the above blankets,	5 0 0
15.	For the best six pieces of shalloons,	10 0 0
16.	For the second best six pieces of shalloons,	5 0 0
17.	For the best dozen of fine hats, N. B. Goods lodged under this article are not meant to be exceeding a guinea each in the retail price, and may be taken at that, if the Board pleases.	10 0 0
18.	For the best dozen of hats made entirely from materials of the produce of Scotland,	10 0 0
19.	For the best six pieces of Scots carpets,	10 0 0
20.	For the best six pieces of yard-wide fine flannel,	10 0 0
21.	For the second best six pieces of ditto,	5 0 0
22.	For the best six pieces of stocking-cloth for clothes, waistcoats, or breeches,	6 0 0
23.	For the second best six pieces of ditto,	4 0 0
24.	For the best six pieces of white cloth, made entirely of cotton, for printing, to be of yarn spun in Scotland, not under 30 inches broad, nor under 25 yards in length, and to be not exceeding 1s. 6d. per yard in value,	15 0 0
25.	For the best 12 pieces printed linen or cotton cloth, for furniture or garments,	20 0 0
26.	For the best 12 pieces printed handkerchiefs,	10 0 0
27.	For the second best 12 pieces of printed handkerchiefs,	5 0 0
28.	To the person who makes and presents the best drawing of any machine used in manufacture,	10 0 0
29.	To the person who draws and presents the best figure on design-paper for a damask pattern, not to be under nor exceeding 110 designs by 50,—by which is meant, that 110 designs should be the whole length of a table-napkin,	10 0 0
	L.	325 0 0

No person or company will be allowed to compete for more than one of these premiums; and such as are found to offer under more than one article will be refused premium, though their goods should be found preferable.

Every competitor must lodge alongst with his goods a sealed note, containing the manufacturer's name and designation, which will not be opened until the preferences are determined; and along with every parcel of goods there must also be lodged an invoice, mentioning the selling prices.

All the goods may be completely dressed and finished for sale, excepting the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th articles, which must be unlapped. No person will be allowed any premium under the 8th, 9th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th articles, unless the patterns or figures shall be new, and never presented in the Linen Hall at any former competition. And every competitor must, if required, produce evidence to the Trustees that the goods with which he competed were of Scots manufacture, and every way in terms of the regulations herein contained.

By Order of the Board,

ROBT. ARBUTHNOT, Secretary.

N. B. The LINEN HALL was established by the Trustees for the reception of linen yarn, and linen and woolen goods of the manufacture of Scotland; where the same are lodged free of all charges, excepting ¼ per cent. upon the value of the sales.

The Hall is open from ten in the forenoon till three, and from four to six in the afternoon, from the 1st of May to the 1st September; and from ten in the morning to three only, during the rest of the year.

The Hall-keeper appointed by the Trustees is not allowed to buy or sell: but proprietors may either sell their own goods, or appoint factors to act for them.

For Kingston, Savannah-la-Mar, Green Island, and Lucea Montague Bay, JAMAICA,

THE Ship MARY, ROBERT HUNTER Master, now lying at GREENOCK, will be clear to take on board goods by the 15th current, and will sail by the middle of September.

The Mary mounts 12 guns, twelve and four pounders, and will have men in proportion. She is a remarkable fine sailer, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.——For freight or passage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. Glasgow, or the Master at Greenock.

2d AUGUST 1789.

HEAD COURT.

THE Michaelmas Head Court for the shire of Berwick is to be holden at Greenlaw, upon Tuesday the 3d day of October next.—Claims for inrolments are lodged with and recorded by the Sheriff-clerk for the following persons.

1. John Turnbull of Abbay St Bathans.
2. James Wood of Fleemington, surgeon in Berwick.
3. Philip Anstruther younger of Anstruther.
4. Robert Forster of Brunton.
5. William Hall of Stotfordhead.
6. Mr Adam Murray minister of Eccles.
7. Thomas Murray, his eldest son.
8. William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh.
9. Major George Monro, late of the 68th regiment of foot.
10. Lieut. Thomas Wood, brother of John Wood of Beednal.
11. Robert Balfour, brother of John Balfour of Balbirnie.
12. Obrian Gray younger of Kylaw.
13. Sir Francis Elliot of Stobs, Baronet.
14. John Anstruther, son of Sir John Anstruther of Anstruther, Bart.
15. George Rose of the parish of St Margaret's, Westminster.
16. Alexander Collingwood of Unthank.
17. Mathew Forster of Boltoun.
18. Robert Carre of Bowsden.
19. Lieut. Forster, brother of Mathew Forster of Boltoun.
20. George Selby of Middletoun.
21. Mathew Forster Collector of the Customs at Berwick.
22. George Fullarton Comptroller of the Customs at Leith.
23. Lieutenant George Collingwood of the Navy.
24. John Wood of Beednal.
25. Daniel Elder of Middletoun.
26. Robert Anstruther, third son of Sir John Anstruther, Bart.
27. James Suttie, eldest son of Sir George Suttie of Balgone, Bart.
28. Robert Trotter writer to the signet.
29. John Wordie merchant in Edinburgh.
30. James Bremner writer in Edinburgh.
31. John Swinton of Swinton.
32. David Renton writer in Eyemouth,
33. Henry Dundas of Melville, his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland.
34. George Ker younger of Morriston.
35. George Logan of Fishwick.
36. Robert Logan of Hiltonhill.
37. Patrick Johnston younger of Templehall.
38. John Home of Ninewells.
39. David Hume Advocate, second son of John Home of Ninewells.
40. Capt. Joseph Hume of the 2d or Queen's regiment of dragoon guards
41. Hugh Scott younger of Harden.
42. Alexander Boswall of Blackader.
43. George Fairholme of Greenhill.
44. James Bell writer in Edinburgh.
45. Charles Scott younger of Wool.
46. Mark Pringle advocate.
47. Henry Home of Kames, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.
48. George Drummond Hume, only son of Lord Kames.
49. William Hunter of Linthill physician.
50. William Riddel writer to the signet.
51. Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart.
52. Thomas Trotter of Mortounhall.
53. Lieut. Colonel Alexander Trotter of the Marines.
54. John Trotter, eldest son of Thomas Trotter of Mortounhall.
55. Henry Trotter, second son of the said Thomas Trotter.
56. Alexander Trotter, third son of the said Thomas Trotter.
57. Thomas Trotter, fourth son of the said Thomas Trotter.
58. Charles Gordon writer to the signet.
59. Walter Ker of Littledean.
60. Charles Watson of Saughton.
61. James Pringle of Torwoodlee.

JA. LORAIN, Clerk.

JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS in Stirlingshire, And HOUSES in Glasgow.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or new Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 22d day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The WHOLE HERITABLE SUBJECTS which belonged to the deceased ROBERT GRAHAME merchant in Glasgow, in the following lots.

LOT I. The Lands of KELVINHEAD, comprehending the just and equal third part of a quarter of a town of the Easter Barony of Kelsyth, called the Broken Quarter; a third part of the room and lands of Nether Mailing; and fourth part of the room and lands of Over Mailing of Auchinloch, as presently possessed by John and James Grahames, lying within the parish of Kilsyth, and sheriffdome of Stirling.

These lands hold feu of the York-Building Company, purchasers of the estate of Kilsyth, for payment of 5 s. 6 d. 8-12ths sterling yearly; are of considerable extent, and are situated upon the banks of the great Canal, about two miles east from Kilsyth; the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by way of Kilsyth, passing through them. The proven rent, after deducing feu-duty, schoolmaster's salary, and teind, is 19 l. 4 s. 5 d. 5-12ths sterling; and the upset price, including five years purchase of the free teind, is 532 l. 12 s. 4 d. 6-12ths sterling.

LOT II. The SHOP FLAT, TWO CELLARS, and GARRET ROOM of that tenement, built by the said deceased Robert Grahame, lying upon the south side of the Trongate, or Argyle's-street, of Glasgow, near the head of Stockwell-street, occupied by Mr John Burn merchant. The proven rent of this lot is 30 l. sterling, and will be set up at 360 l. sterling.

LOT III. The FIRST STOREY above the shops of said tenement, and cellar possessed by William Craig merchant, at 13 l. rent, with the south room of the wester garret; to be set up at 215 l.

LOT IV. The SECOND STOREY of said tenement, and cellar, possessed by Mr Burn, at 13 l. rent, with the north room of the wester garret; to be set up at 215 l.

LOT V. The THIRD STOREY of said tenement, and cellar, possessed by Mrs Picken, at 11 l. sterling, and easter garret; to be set up at 175 l.

LOT VI. The SECOND STOREY above the shops of that fore tenement, lying on the south side of the said Trongate, or Argyle's-street, of Glasgow, on the west side of, and adjoining to, the tenement before mentioned, with the cellar and garret possessed by Mr Heron. The proven rent of this lot is 15 l. sterling, and will be set up at 240 l.

LOT VII. The THIRD STOREY of said tenement, with the cellar and garret, possessed by Mrs Davidson, at 12 l. sterling; to be set up at 180 l.

LOT VIII. The BACK DWELLING-HOUSE, Stable, and Hayloft, Dung of the closs, and pertinents, possessed by Thomas Dalrymple and his subtenants, at 10 l. rent; to be set up at 170 l.

The conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Mr Thomas Bruce depute clerk of Session, and the title-deeds in the hands of Adam Bruce writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Thomas and Archibald Grahames writers in Glasgow, application may be made for further particulars.

PERTH ACADEMY.

THE ACADEMY sits down for the ensuing session upon the 1st of October next, and rises the 1st of August thereafter.

The following branches of Science are taught by the respective Masters:

Writing, Arithmetic, in all its parts; and Book-keeping.

Mathematics in all its branches, particularly Euclids Element, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Algebra, with its applications; Geography, with the use of the globes.

General Mensuration; Gauging; Surveying, with the application of the several instruments used by surveyors.

Fortification; Navigation; with the application of the several instruments used at sea.

Perspective, and the orders of Architecture.

The French Language; Drawing.

Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, for explaining and illustrating of which the Academy has an excellent apparatus; and this last summer, the Magistrates of Perth, the Patrons of the Academy, have presented it with a very fine *Orrery*.

Two years are necessary to pass through the above course; but any student may attend the first year without attending the second. The fees for French and Drawing are half a guinea per quarter, for the time the students chuse to attend. The other branches are taught by the session for the fee of two guineas per session.

As the students of each class proceed together, it is of great moment for them to enter at the beginning of the session.

N. B. Mr Gibson, master of the Academy, boards young gentlemen at the terms of 6 l. per quarter. He has genteel accommodation for them, and superintends them in their studies.

†,† Spherical Trigonometry, Astronomy, and Natural Philosophy, are taught the last session, the other branches are taught the first.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE, *published by permission of Congress. Extract of a letter from an officer at camp, dated Ramapo, (New Jersey) June* 28, 1780.

"In my last I mentioned we were at a loss to form an idea of the enemy's design; however, the Commander in Chief had some reason to believe they had an intention up the North River; and on the 20th inst. he moved off with the Pennsylvania and Connecticut lines, towards the North River, leaving the Jersey line, and General Stark's brigade, with the scattering militia, at Short Hills, under the command of Gen. Greene, to watch the motions of the enemy, who remained quiet at their post at Elizabeth-town point, till the morning of the 23d inst. when they moved out in force, 7000 strong, and advanced very rapidly towards Springfield, meeting with very little opposition till they arrived at the bridge below the town, which Col. Angell's regiment was ordered to defend. At eleven o'clock they marched up, and endeavoured to gain the bridge, which we maintained for 15 minutes with 170 men of our regiment (the remainder being on detachments, &c.) against 1500 British; and finding it impossible any longer to maintain the pass with the loss of one serjeant and five privates killed, one captain, three subalterns, three serjeants, and 25 rank and file wounded, and three rank and file missing; total 41; which is nearly one quarter part of our number. General Greene having less than 1000 men, including the embodied militia, and as his Excellency was not within supporting distance, he was obliged to take post at Short-hills, in the rear of Springfield, and could not detach a greater force to defend the bridge. The enemy immediately gaining the pass, marched into town, and in their usual way, set fire to every house, except four, and, after reducing the little village to ashes, amounting to near 50 dwelling-houses, &c. they were unwilling to attempt the pass at Short-hill, having met with so warm a reception at the bridge. From our advantagious situation, and the numbers we suffered during the action, we may presume the loss of the enemy far exceeded ours, we having the most favourable opportunity that could be wished to heave our fire in front and flank of their column during the time they were gaining the pass. The waggons in their rear took off their killed and wounded: the inhabitants say eight loads were carried off the field, besides a number of dead buried in the woods, 12 of whom we have found.

"After the enemy began to retire from the town, the scattered militia pursued with great spirit, but their rear guard being very strong, they were not so much annoyed in their retreat as I could have wished. They retired in great haste to the point, and in the night they quitted their post and went to Staten and York Iand. Gen. Greene and his division was immediately ordered to march and join his Excellency on the way to the North River. The army is now halted at this place, Ramapo, 20 miles from the river. Our next movement will probably depend upon that of the enemy. It is not unpleasing to me that we have acquired new laurels, such I have the vanity to believe the bravest troops would be proud to share; and what adds more to our satisfaction is, that we have had the particular thanks of our illustrious Chief.

"The officers wounded are Captain S. Olney, in his arm, not dangerous; Ensigns Green, Rogers, and Greenman, all slightly."

Baltimore, June 20. On Wednesday last, his Excellency General Gates was appointed, by Congress, to the command of the southern army. An express, with the dispatches of that honourable body, for the General, now at his seat at Berkley, Virginia, left Philadelphia on Friday last.

Providence, July 12. We are happy to announce the arrival of the fleet and army which his Most Christian Majesty has most generously sent to the assistance of these States. This fleet, commanded by the Chevalier de Ternay, and consisting of seven sail of the line, with a large number of frigates, transports, &c. having on board 6000 land forces, entered the harbour of Newport yesterday.

With pleasure we observe the noble spirit which invigorated these States in 1776 again take possession of every breast. The loss of Charlestown, like that of Ticonderago, instead of being a misfortune, will, it is presumed from present appearances, turn out a real advantage. Our illustrious chief will shortly have an army sufficient to extirpate the Britons from this continent; and, with the assistance our generous ally hath sent us, it will, no doubt, soon be accomplished.

... London Gazette, Sept. 2.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

For diſſolving this preſent Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to diſſolve this preſent Parliament, which now ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the twenty-eighth day of this inſtant September: We do, for that end, publiſh this our Royal Proclamation; and do hereby diſſolve the ſaid Parliament accordingly: And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, and the Commiſſioners for Shires and Burghs, of the Houſe of Commons, are diſcharged from their meeting and attendance on Thurſday the ſaid twenty-eighth day of this inſtant September. And we, being deſirous and reſolved, as ſoon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving ſubjects, our royal will and pleaſure to call a new Parliament: And do hereby further declare, That, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have this day given order to our Chancellor of Great Britain, to iſſue out writs, in due form, for calling a new Parliament; which writs are to bear teſte on Saturday the ſecond day of this inſtant September, and to be returnable on Tueſday the thirty firſt day of October following.

Given at our Court at St James's, the firſt day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, in the twentieth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

In order to the electing and ſummoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have, in our Council, thought fit to declare our pleaſure for ſummoning and holding a Parliament of Great Britain, on Tueſday the thirty-firſt day of October next enſuing the date hereof: In order therefore to the electing and ſummoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, who are to ſit in the Houſe of Peers in the ſaid Parliament, we do, by the advice of our Privy Council, iſſue forth this our Royal Proclamation, ſtrictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland to aſſemble and meet at Holy-Rood Houſe, in Edinburgh, on Tueſday the ſeventeenth day of October next enſuing, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, to nominate and chooſe the Sixteen Peers, to ſit and vote in the Houſe of Peers in the ſaid enſuing Parliament, by open election and plurality of voices of the Peers that ſhall be then preſent, and of the proxies of ſuch as ſhall be abſent, (ſuch proxies being Peers) and producing a mandate in writing, duly ſigned before witneſſes, and both the conſtituent and proxy being qualified according to law. And the Lord Clerk Regiſter, or ſuch two of the principal Clerks of the Seſſion as ſhall be appointed by him to officiate in his name, are hereby reſpectively required to attend ſuch meeting, and to adminiſter the oaths required by law to be taken there by the ſaid Peers, and to take their votes; and immediately after ſuch election made, and duly examined, to certify the names of the Sixteen Peers ſo elected, and ſign and atteſt the ſame, in the preſence of the ſaid Peers the electors; and return ſuch certificate into our High Court of Chancery of Great Britain. And we do, by this our Proclamation, ſtrictly command and require the Provoſt of Edinburgh, and all other the Magiſtrates of the ſaid city, to take eſpecial care to preſerve the peace thereof, during the time of the ſaid election; and to prevent all manner of riots, tumults, diſorders, and violence whatſoever. And we ſtrictly charge and command, that this our Royal Proclamation be duly publiſhed at the Market Croſs at Edinburgh, and in all the county towns of Scotland, twenty-five days at leaſt before the time hereby appointed for the meeting of the ſaid Peers to proceed to ſuch election.

Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, the firſt day of September, in the twentieth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

St James's, Sept. 1.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint James Mansfield, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Counſel, to be his Solicitor General; and he had this day the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

War Office, Sept. 2. 1780.

42d Regiment of foot, 2d battalion, General Lord John Murray is appointed to be Colonel.

Major Norman Macleod, of 73d foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Patrick Graham, of 1ſt battalion, to be Major.

To be *Captains*. Lieutenant James Murray, of late 78th foot. Lieutenant John Gregor, of 1ſt battalion. Lieutenant James Drummond, of 66th foot. Lieutenant Colin Campbell, of 36th foot. Lieutenant Thomas Dalyell, of 32d foot. Lieutenant David Lindſay, of 69th foot. Lieutenant John Grant, of 1ſt foot.

To be *Lieutenants*. Enſign James Spens, of 1ſt battalion. Enſign John Oſwald, of 1ſt battalion. Enſign Æneas Fraſer, of 73d foot. Lieutenant Alexander Dunbar, of Sutherland Fencibles. Alexander Maitland, Allan Robinſon, John Macleod, Alexander Roſe, Gentlemen.

To be *Enſigns*. Volunteer John Murray Robertſon. Enſign Alexander Macdonald, from the Dutch ſervice. Robert Robertſon, John Macdonald, William White, Charles Maclean, John Macpherſon, Gentlemen.

James Stewart, Clerk, to be Chaplain.

Serjeant Robert Leſlie, to be Adjutant.

Donald Plowman, Gent. to be Quarter-Maſter.

100th Regiment of foot, Major Thomas Frederick Mackenzie Humberſton, of the 78th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.

Captain Robert Montreſor, of 48th foot, to be Major.

To be *Captains*. Lieutenant James Gage, of 45th foot. Lieutenant Colin Mackenzie, of 78th foot. Lieutenant George Hamilton, of 50th foot. Lieutenant John Alſton, of 14th foot.

To be *Captain Lieutenant*, Lieutenant Thomas Crawford, of 1ſt foot.

To be *Lieutenants*, Lieutenant Patrick Haggart, of 78th foot. Lieutenant Thomas B. Dougall, of 83d foot. Second Lieutenant John Aſpinall, of 21ſt foot. Enſign Thomas Lucas Wheeler, of 70th foot. Enſign William H. Ralſton, of 51ſt foot. Enſign Richard Philpot Wolfe, of 97th foot. Lieutenant David Forſyth, of Sutherland Fencible regiment.

To be *Enſigns*. John Baxter, James Arthur, James Gordon, Joſeph Brooks, Gentlemen.

Serjeant-Major James Fraſer, of 83d foot, to be Adjutant.

Quarter-Maſter-Serjeant Richard Brown, of 69th foot, to be Quarter-Maſter.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Sept.* 1.

Portſmouth, 29. Came into harbour La Nymphe French frigate. Laſt night ſailed the following ſhips on a cruize, viz.

	Guns.		Guns.
Prince George, Admiral Digby.	98	Marlborough, Penny,	74
		Valiant, Goodall,	74
Captain Fox,		Inflexible, Cotton,	64
Boudroyant, Jarvis	80	Nonſuch, Sir J. Wallace,	64
Alfred, Bayne,	74	Prince William, Douglas,	64
Canada, Sir G. Collier,	74	Buffaloe, Calder,	64
Defence, Cranſton,	74	Minerva, Fielding,	38
Fortitude, Sir R. Bickerton,	74	Fox, Windſor,	32

Admiral Darby has ſtruck his flag, and returned to the country for the recovery of his health.

The remaining ſhips at Spithead are under ſailing orders, but Admiral Geary, it is ſaid, has declined the command.

The Adventure, Farrah, from London to Halifax, is taken and carried into Boſton.

The Mercury, Forbes, an Eaſt-India packet, was taken on the coaſt of Coromandel; and on the ſame coaſt was loſt a country ſhip, richly laden.

The Hope, Campion, is taken by an American privateer, and carried into Boſton.

The Lovely Jane, Power, from Dublin to Newfoundland, was taken the 15th of June by two American privateers, and ſent to North America.

The Mary, Jackſon, arrived at Dartmouth from Newfoundland, has been taken by the French, and retaken by Admiral Geary's fleet.

The Charming Nancy, Mitchel, from London to Gibraltar, is retaken by the Bienfaiſant, and ſent into Plymouth.

The Betſey, Bowes, from Whitehaven to Quebec, is put into the Bay of Bulls, having on the 4th of May carried away her maſts, and met with other damage.

The Alligator privateer of London, Captain Craik, has brought into Falmouth De Vayheight, a Ruſſian ſnow, from Riga to Nantz, with 220 bales of hemp, and 550 bars of iron.

The Baſquire, Carnes, from Lisbon to New York, was taken the 11th of April laſt, by the Reſolution American privateer, and ſent for Philadelphia.

The Diana, Caley, from London to Quebec, was taken the 2d of July inſtant, 46. 28. N. long. 41. 20. W. by the Pallas, M'Neil, and ſent for Boſton.

ARRIVALS at PLYMOUTH FROM THE FOLLOWING PORTS:

From St Kitts.

Sandy Point, Emms,
Gens Planters, Calfe,
Baſſeterre, Blair,
Eſtridge, Allington,
Loyal Britain, Young,
Betſy and Sally, Manning,
Sally, Hardy,
Hope, Quince,
Betſy, Richardſon,
Tobago Planter, Morton,
Nelſon, Hayes,
Deep B[illegible], Luſk,
Britannia, White,
Generous Friends, Livermore,
Otley, Banks,
Ceres, Pine,
Lucas, Clarke,
Cunningham, Henty,
Friends, Block,
Kitty and Nancy, Macneil,
Pallas, Watts,
Chamoion, White,
Maria, Fitzgerald,
Adventure, Kennedy,
St Kitts Planter, Hammel,
Mary Ann, Nixon,
Alert, Keppel, Hammond,
Lady Allen, Blackburn,

From Montſerrat.

Heſter, Fergus,
Thomas, Mann,
Betſy, Peake,
Molly, Maynard,

From Nevis.

Three Friends, Chivers,
Blue and Orange, Oliver,
Gens. Friends, Rolland,
Exchange, Tarril,
Nevis Packet, Goodwin,
Tobia, Cruden,

From Antigua.

Mermaid, French,
Mary and Ann, Clark,
Blizard, ——,
Warners, Martin,

From Tortola.

Active, Sinclair,
Iſaac, Baillie,

The Tom and Dick, a tranſport, foundered at ſea, and the Genoa galley returned from the fleet to St Kitt's, leaky.

Yeſterday, advice was received, that a large fleet of ſhips from Shields were ſafely arrived at Elſinore, bound to the Baltic.

Laſt night, 15 guineas per cent. were given on the homeward-bound Carolina fleet, which is daily expected to arrive.

On the 20th of laſt month, eight ſail from St Domingo arrived at Nantz, under convoy of two frigates; they are richly laden with coffee and indigo.

From the London Papers, Sept. 2.

New-York, July 5. Laſt Thurſday was married Donald M'Leane, Eſq; ſurgeon to his Majeſty's late 77th regiment, to Miſs Henrietta M'Donald, of Inverneſsſhire, in North Britain, daughter of Capt. Allan M'Donald, of the 84th regiment. This lady, her mother, and a younger ſiſter, (notwithſtanding every endeavour exerted by many friends to procure her releaſe) were, during three years, detained in the rebel country; but determining to conquer every difficulty that oppoſed their eſcape, they, by means of diſguiſed dreſſes, were happy in effecting it from Shenectady on the 20th of laſt February.

LONDON.

Laſt night, at twelve o'clock, the Parliamentary writs were ſealed at the Lord Chancellor's houſe, in Great Ormond Street, and ſent off immediately to the Sheriffs of the different counties.

Mr Cornwall, it is agreed on all hands, will be called to the chair by the new Parliament; and Sir Fletcher Norton, it is ſaid, will go up to the Houſe of Peers.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Surry has declared himſelf a candidate for the city of Carliſle.

The report of Admiral Geary being diſmiſſed, or any way offended with reſpect to his command of the Channel fleet, is totally void of truth. The fact is, that, after his arrival in port, he took ſuch unwearied pains and trouble, in going on board every ſhip, to ſee the ſick men properly taken care of and accommodated, that he was really taken ill himſelf, and retired a few days to his ſeat near Guildford. We have, however, the pleaſure to aſſure our readers, that he is now much better, and will certainly reſume the command for the remainder of the campaign, or as long as good old age will ſupport his wiſhes to ſerve his King and country.

Commodore Wallingham had not joined Admiral Rodney when the fleet left the Leeward Iſlands; neither are there yet any official accounts of that event. With ſuch a numerous fleet, it was impoſſible he could have reached the iſlands at the time the fleet ſailed, the beginning of July, as he did not leave England till the laſt of May.

Nothing could have happened more lucky than the arrival of the Leeward Iſland fleet; the ſhips bound to Carolina having now all got manned, which they could not get before.

Yeſterday the Carolina merchants petitioned the Admiralty for a convoy for ſuch of their ſhips as are ready to ſail for Charleſtown.

The Lords of the Admiralty have granted protections for the ſailors on board the Carolina fleets, ſo that it now only waits for a convoy to proceed on its voyage.

Should the court of Ruſſia apply to government on the ſubject of taking and detaining the Ruſſian ſnow, they cannot give her up. Having been taken by a privateer, which is private property, the lawfulneſs of ſeizing her muſt come to a hearing. Had ſhe been taken by a man of war, miniſtry perhaps might have been complaiſant enough to have reſtored her.

Don Solano and M. de Guichen were divided in their opinions about their intended attack on one of our iſlands; the latter was for making a deſcent on St Lucia, to which the former objected, and gave for reaſon that d'Eſtaing had gone againſt it with a larger fleet than theirs put together, yet had not ſucceeded. The Spaniſh Admiral was for going down to Jamaica as the moſt likely place for ſucceſs; but this propoſal the French Admiral would not acquieſce in. Don Solano, it is ſaid, ſet ſail ſoon after for Hiſpaniola, with all his men of war and tranſports, not leaving one behind.

It is well known to the French and Spaniſh Miniſtry, that Don Solano's ſquadron, at the time they parted with Monſ. Guichen, were in a ſickly condition, particularly the troops; and that they were gone to the Havannah to land them for their recovery, and refit the ſquadron, which had ſuffered very conſiderably in a gale of wind.

Letters from Lisbon, by a ſhip which is arrived at Dover, bring advice, that ſeven or eight ſail of Weſt Indiamen, which were ſuppoſed to be taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain, were put in there, the fleet having ſeparated on meeting with the enemy.

Advice is alſo received from Liſbon, that a Spaniſh ſhip of 400 tons, laden with ſtores, called the N. S. Torella di Mongli del Tortoneſs, bound from Bilboa to Cadiz, is taken by Commodore Johnſtone's ſquadron, and ſent into that place.

We have it from the beſt authority, that the Dutch at the Cape behaved in the moſt firm and friendly manner to our ſhips which were drove in there by the French ſquadron, and compelled the latter ſtrictly to obſerve their neutrality. —In order to enforce this determination, our correſpondent aſſures us, that they raiſed new forts, and mounted guns, to oppoſe every attempt of the French againſt them.

The fleet which ſailed on Tueſday laſt from Portſmouth, under the command of Admiral Digby, paſſed by Plymouth on Thurſday, and were joined by three more ſhips of the line.

The late diſturbances reſpecting the increaſe of Popery, having occaſioned a circular letter from the Biſhops to the clergy of their reſpective dioceſes, by order of the privy council, to procure liſts of all the Roman Catholicks in each particular pariſh throughout the kingdom, a curious correſpondent has favoured us with the return made upon a like enquiry in the reign of James the Second, when party ran very high, and that monarch was charged with a deſign to eſtabliſh the Roman Catholick religion.

Return of Conformiſts, Nonconformiſts, and Papiſts, by order of Council, January 1687-8.

Province of	*Conformiſts.*	*Non.*	*Papiſts.*
Canterbury	2,123,362	93,151	11,878
York	353,892	15,525	1987
	2,477,254	108,676	13,865

Conformiſts, 23 to 1 Nonconformiſt.
Conformiſts, 179 to 1 Papiſt.

A gentleman in the city received a letter yeſterday from an officer on board Commodore Walſingham's ſquadron, giving an account that they joined Admiral Rodney towards the end of July, and that the fleet conſiſted of 30 ſhips of the line, ſix frigates, and ſome armed ſhips.

This morning upwards of two thouſand letters from on board the Leeward Iſland fleet were brought to the General Poſt-office, and delivered out.

The Leeward Iſland fleet have received orders not to ſail for the Downs, until the convoy arrives to ſee them ſafe.

The Carolina merchants are waiting, with great anxiety, for the arrival of the fleet, which is hourly expected from Charleſtown.

Twenty ſhips are taken up this week to carry over proviſions in the room of thoſe arrived from St Lucia, as they were in want of proviſions when the fleet came away.

The Fame of 74 guns, was near condemned at Barbadoes, but upon very minute inſpection into her, they found ſhe could be repaired, and ſerve as convoy to the next fleet that is to ſail from thence.

It is the declared reſolution of the Courts of France and Spain, (aſſerted in the laſt Foreign mails) to attack Gibraltar in three places at once. Don Barcelo's gun-boats are to batter the Mole, Count de Eſtaing to attack Europa point, and the Camp at St Roque to fire on the works on the north of the hill. Thoſe who know Gibraltar muſt laugh at the ridiculous attempt. Whilſt the gun-boats lie in the bay ſo near as to batter the Mole, they muſt be expoſed to all the fire from the upper batteries. The attack on the Europa point will be fruitleſs, as the ſhips who make it cannot anchor near enough, without being inevitably torn to pieces by our forts; and every reader muſt decide, that as the loweſt of our batteries on the land ſide of the hill is 478 feet above the level of the Spaniſh works, ſhot deſcending from that height, muſt do more execution than ſhot fired upwards, out of the general line of direction.

Gibraltar can never be taken, unleſs it ſurrenders through treachery or famine. The firſt we have no need to dread whilſt it is commanded by General Elliot; and there is no fear of the other, ſince if no ſupply of freſh proviſions could be brought in, yet there are always twelve months ſalt proviſions in ſtore there for the whole garriſon.

An Eaſt-India correſpondent informs us, that the expences of the Bengal marine, in the laſt two and twenty months, have been above three hundred thouſand pounds, without any great advantage reſulting to the Company from that eſtabliſhment; though it has produced very lucrative ſinecures for the Governor General's dependents. According to a very liberal eſtimate made by Mr Francis, as the marine ſtood in 1776, the above expence ought to have been but about ſixty thouſand pounds. If this be a true ſtatement of affairs, it calls loudly upon the Company to take an accurate inſpection into the management of their head ſervant in that department.

On Wedneſday a Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt India houſe, when twenty ſhips were tendered them; they took none of them up, but poſtponed it until next Court day, which is not yet fixed.

The Dutch are ſaid to be very much irritated againſt us, perhaps not without reaſon; for Government have made a point of turning the trade, which the Mynheers have heretofore enjoyed in time of war, into another channel, by employing the ſhipping of Portugal, a nation to which we are much more indebted: The Hollanders may complain of this: but ſure thoſe who prefer our intereſt, and ſtick to their engagements, deſerve to have our chieſeſt favours.

It is ſaid, that the rebuilding two great priſons is to be at the expence of the city.

Several Peerages are immediately to take place, and thoſe who are to have that honour conferred upon them, will take their ſeats on the meeting of the new parliament. Among the number that are mentioned for this diſtinguiſhed mark of royal favour, are the Rt. Hon. Lord George Germain, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State; the Rt. Hon. Lord Gage, an Engliſh Peerage, with remainder to his brother Gen. Gage, and his iſſue; the Right Hon. Sir William de Grey, the Right Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, and ſeveral others.

This day a commiſſion paſſed the Great Seal, appointing Robert Coney, John Cowſland, George Chad, and Daniel Bull, together with Robert Hickes, Eſq; (in the room of John Grey, Eſq;) to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for appeals, and regulating the Exciſe, with the yearly ſalary of 200 l. each, payable by the farmers of Exciſe out of the receipt of London.

Alſo a Commiſſion to Lord Viſcount Townſhend, Sir Charles Cocks, Bart. and ſeveral others, or any five, for putting in execution an act to veſt certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in truſtees, for the better ſecuring his Majeſty's docks, ſhips, and ſtores at Chatham; and for the better ſecuring his Majeſty's docks, ſhips, and ſtores at Plymouth and Sheerneſs, and for better defending the paſſage of the River Thames at Graveſend, and Tilbury Fort.

A morning paper says, it was confidently reported last night, that a sloop was arrived at Falmouth, with an account of an action having been fought between Admiral Graves's squadron and Monsr. Ternay, off Rhode Island, which continued for more than four glasses, when the following French ships of the line found themselves obliged to strike to the British flag, viz. the Conquerant, Jason, and Duc de Bourgogne.

We are assured, that the orders for M. Duchaffault to sail on the first of September (if the weather permit) for Corunna, were not countermanded on the 24th ult. therefore we may suppose that to be the reason of Admiral Digby's sailing with a detached part of the fleet from Spithead, for the coast of France.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, July 25.

"The Governor of Dominica came over here to do some business, principally to receive the pay of the troops on his island; he sailed from hence about a fortnight ago, and though we have had several vessels from that island, there are no tidings of him. Some suppose that the schooner he went in overset; others say, that as the vessel was worked by slaves, and they possibly knew there was money on board, they might have run away with her. Two gentlemen accompanied the Governor."

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, Aug. 23.

"Yesterday arrived here from a cruize the Mareschal privateer, Capt Ryan, commander, with fourteen ransomers on board, for the prizes he had taken in the German Ocean, in fourteen days that he was out at sea; including the above, we have upwards of sixty ransomers for prizes, taken in the course of less than a month."

Extract of a letter from Penzance, Aug. 28.

"Arrived his Majesty's ship Licorne, Aurora, and Nemesis; Racehorse schooner; and Antigua brig, with the Dutton and Speke armed ships, from Cork; also Jupiter, Young, from St Kitt's; and Richard, Bennett, from Oporto."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Aug. 29.

"Yesterday arrived his Majesty's ship Cerberus; the Thomas Adventure, Weatherhill, from Oporto; the rest of the Port fleet bore for Falmouth.

"This day anchored in the Sound his Majesty's ship Medway, Rear Admiral Parker, who with the men of war, said to be the Albion and Centurion, sailed from Antigua the 6th of July, with 11 sail under convoy, several of which are going up to Hamoaze.

"Arrived the Union transport, Capt Brigs, from Antigua; his Majesty's ship Milford, from a cruize; and Britannia cartel, from Morlaix."

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, Aug. 28.

"Arrived about 15 ships from Oporto, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Cyprefs."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, August 31.

"This morning passed by a fleet of men of war and frigates, under the command of Admiral Digby. As soon as they appeared in sight they were saluted from the port, and being immediately joined by two ships of the line, are said to be gone on some secret expedition."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Aug. 30.

"Notwithstanding Admiral Geary has resigned the command of the grand fleet, the victualling of the men of war still goes on very expeditiously, and they will be ready to put to sea in a few days."

From the BOSTON PAPERS.

STATE OF THE MASSACHUSSETT'S BAY.

By the Honourable the Major Part of the Council of the State of Massachussets Bay, in New England.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS we have received authentic intelligence of the arrival of the French fleet at Newport, in the state of Rhode Island; and it being of the last importance, that General Washington should be prepared immediately to co-operate with the forces of our illustrious ally: Therefore the brigadiers and superintendents of the several counties in this state, and all militia officers, select men, and committees are respectively called upon, in the most pressing manner, as they regard the honour and safety of their country, and as they would avoid the penalty of the law, to raise the battalion and militia men that they have been ordered to enlist or draft, and which have not marched, to march with the utmost dispatch to the places of rendezvous respectively assigned them: and the Committee appointed to superintend the purchasing provision and forage for the army, all Commissaries and others employed in the business of purchasing supplies, are also required to forward, with all possible expedition, said supplies, to such places as General Washington or the Commissary General may from time to time direct.

"And all merchants, husbandmen, and others, who are possessed of any articles necessary for the army, are earnestly requested, as they regard their own and their country's interest, cheerfully to dispose of the same to the persons appointed by Government to purchase them; and all the cities and plantations, collectors and constables, are alike required upon punctually to pay and render into the treasury of this state, their respective taxes, that the *present opportunity* may be improved to *free* the United States from the horrors of war.

Given at the Council-chamber in Boston, the twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and in the fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Signed by the *major* part of the Council.

True copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec."

New York, July 5. The following are accounts received here of the proceedings of the Congress at Philadelphia on May 22.

Congress, May 22. Ordered, That the letter of the 8th of May from Gen. Washington, and the letter of the 5th from the Marquis de la Fayette, with the resolution thereof in consequence thereof, be published.

Head Quarters, Morristown, May 13. 1780. The Marquis de la Fayette will have the honour to deliver you this. I am persuaded Congress will participate in the joy I feel at the return of a gentleman who has distinguished himself in the service of this country so signally; who has given many and so decisive proofs of his attachment to its interests, and who ought to be dear to it by every motive. The warm friendship I have for him conspires with considerations of public utility to afford me a double satisfaction in his return.

"During the time he has been in France, he has uniformly manifested the same zeal in our affairs, which animated his conduct while he was among us, and has been, upon all occasions, an essential friend to America.

"He merits, and I doubt not Congress will give him, every mark of consideration and regard in their power. I have the honour to be, with perfect respect, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency the President of Congress.

SIR, *Philadelphia, May 16.*

"After so many favours, which on every occasion, and particularly at my obtaining leave of absence, Congress were pleased most graciously to bestow on me, I dare presume myself entitled to impart to them the private feelings which I now so happily experience.

"In an early epocha in our noble contest, I gloried in the name of an American soldier, and heartily enjoyed the honour I have of serving the United States; my satisfaction is at this long-wished for moment entirely complete; when putting an end to my furlough, I have been able again to join my colours, under which I hope for opportunities of indulging the ardent zeal, the unbounded gratitude, the warm, and I might say, the patriotic love, by which I am for ever bound to America.

"In begging, Sir, you will present Congress with a new assurance of my profound respect, and my grateful affectionate sentiments, I have the honour to be, with the highest regard, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

LA FAYETTE."

In Congress, May 16. Resolved, That Congress consider the return of the Marquis de la Fayette to America, to resume his command in the army, as a fresh proof of the disinterested zeal and persevering attachment which have justly recommended him to the public confidence and applause; and that they receive with pleasure a tender of the farther services of so gallant and meritorious an officer.

Published by order of Congress

CHA. THOMSON, Sec.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 2.

Wheat, 28 a 33 s; a 34 a 37 s.	Boiling Peas, 29 s.
Rye, 20 a 21 s.	Tick Beans, 19 a 20 s. 6 d.
Oats, 14 s. 6 d. a 17 s. 6 d.	Small ditto, 22 a 24 s. 6 d.
Barley, 15 a 17 s. 6 d.	Tares, 20 a 25 s.
Malt, 22 a 29 s.	Flour, 32 s. per sack.
Grey Pease, 20 a 22 s.	Second ditto, 30 s.
White ditto, 25 a 26 s.	Rape Seed, 19 l. 10 s. per last.

*** No business done this day at Change.

EDINBURGH.

The London mail did not arrive this evening till near five o'clock. This, we imagine, must, in a great degree, be attributed to all the post horses being taken up in electioneering business, and will we hope, afford some apology to our readers in town for not being furnished with this paper so early as we could wish.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 2.

"Admiral Parker's dispatches from Admiral Rodney contain a peremptory demand of a reinforcement of at least 8 sail of the line; otherwise it will not be in his power to fulfil his Majesty's orders.

"This afternoon, private advices were received from Paris, which gave an account, that Monsr. Du Chaffault resigned the command of the fleet, and that Monsr. d'Orvilliers has accepted of the same, and set off for Brest to take upon him the command.

"Lord GEORGE GORDON is a candidate to represent the county of Middlesex at the ensuing general election, in opposition to Mr Wilkes and Mr Byng, who intend to offer their joint services."

AMERICAN NEWS.

Ploughkeepsie, May 29. We hear from Tryon county, that a body of the enemy, whole number is variously reported from 4 to 600 under the command of Colonel Guy and Sir. John Johnstin, have appeared and laid waste the country in Tryon county, to the extent of twelve or fourteen miles. We hear that Colonel Harper, with about 3 or 400 men, is in a fortified encampment near them, to check their proceedings, and watch their motions.

Dartmouth, April 2. The Admiral Edward privateer, of this port, Capt. Marden, has taken and sent in here a Spanish packet, from the Havannah to Spain, and the St Anna and Experiment, from Corunna to Virginia, laden with salt, wine, and sale goods; on board of which were Captain Cunningham, the American outlaw, and several other passengers going to America.

New York City, June 10. There were between 900 and 1000 seamen taken by the British troops at Charlestown, which were not reckoned in the account published of the General's success upon that service. When the Triton frigate left Charlestown, the royal army under Sir Henry Clinton amounted to 13,573 men.

This day, the Magistrates and Town-Council, upon the resignation of Mr Robert Gray, who has enjoyed the office of Procurator Fiscal for the city of Edinburgh, upwards of thirty years, unanimously elected Mr William Sprott in to that place.

The Politics in Edinburgh still go on with great hopes of success by all parties. We formerly hinted our opinion of the matter; and have not yet any reason to alter the suggestion we then threw out of the late member in the issue being the successful candidate.

A correspondent observes, that a deadly blow was this day given in the Town Council to the pretensions of one of the Candidates for representative in Parliament for this city. A very respectable member observed, that though he had the highest regard for that gentleman, he could by no means think of giving his vote for one who belonged to a Society, that, upon a former occasion, namely, the raising of the Edinburgh Regiment, had declared themselves *no part of the Community of this City*. To elect a gentleman belonging to that body, our worthy member of Council declared, would be highly derogatory to the honour, as well as the interest of the City. He therefore hoped no gentleman would think of giving his suffrage for such a candidate. If, indeed, the learned body to which he belonged should condescend so far as to acknowledge themselves members of the Community, and submit to pay the taxes, in common with the other inhabitants, by which they would be relieved of at least 1000 l. a-year, little objection could be made to such a Candidate. But, in the present disposition of this respectable body, when no such concessions had been made, he thought the honourable gentleman would be a very improper Representative.—The Council seemed to acquiesce in this idea.—Our correspondent therefore concludes, there will only one Candidate remain, of *real* weight, against our late Representative. When the cursed affair of the *Pease at Leith*, however, and other articles are put into the scale, he has little doubt of this *mighty man* being likewise *weighed*.

The election for Edinburgh may come on any day after the arrival of the writ, which the Council fix upon. Last election the member was chosen 14 days after the dissolution of Parliament; but all the other boroughs elect on a fixed day, which is generally 30 days after the dissolution of Parliament.

The sudden dissolution of Parliament will cut off from voting many persons in the counties of Scotland, who would have had a right to vote if the Parliament had lived its natural time. It will also create much bustle in the boroughs, the general election coming on at the same time with the election of the town-councils.

The counties are not confined to any particular day of election; it is usually left to the sheriffs to appoint a convenient day for all concerned, after the receipt of the writs.

The following is the regulation with respect to franks: The letters franked by British Peers go free, so soon as any member is elected for the new Parliament. The Scots Peers, and members of the House of Commons, have the liberty of franking from the day they are elected, and newspapers pass free of postage in the usual way.

On Saturday evening some rogues found means to break into a house at Boniton, from whence they carried off seventeen guineas undiscovered. There were some notes lying with the cash, but they took nothing but the money.

Monday afternoon, a boy bathing on the sands near Musselburgh, was suddenly seized with the cramp; a gentleman observing his distress, pulled off his clothes, and rushed in to his assistance, and was so fortunate as to save his life.

On Saturday last, about five o'clock in the morning, when the tide was more than half ebb'd, there was discovered a great number of porpoises, or sea-hogs, in the river Nith, opposite to Conheath. Two boats were immediately manned, and provided with fire-arms, which played from one side of the river to the other; and, by keeping up a constant fire, prevented the fish from getting down the river, until the tide was much spent, that they could not have water to carry them down to the sea. Mr Maxwell of Kirkconnell, and Mr Kirkpatrick of Conheath, bore an active part; and with their tenants, servants, &c. armed with leisters, pitchforks, and other weapons, killed fifty-six fish; some of them measured from eleven to twelve feet long, from two to three yards round, and weighed about fifteen hundred weight each. Proper means are now taking to cure the oil, which, it is thought, will amount to a considerable value.

On Monday fe'ennight, at nine in the evening, a fellow had the daring impudence to follow a maid-servant into the gate-way of her master's house, in the Gallowgate of Aberdeen, and strip from her shoulders a duffle cloak, with which he run up the street, and got clear off, although pursued; for many of the neighbours were instantly alarmed by the girl's cries.

Monday, the following gentlemen were chosen Master and Assistants of the Merchant Company, for the year ensuing:

JAMES STIRLING, MASTER.

ASSISTANTS:

Mess. James Stoddart,	Mess. John Murray,
Claud Inglis,	Thomas Trotter,
Thomas Kinnear,	John Fyfe,
James Torry,	Thomas Tod,
Joseph Lachlan,	James Cartraet,
Francis Armstrong,	Francis Marshall.

Mr Alexander Brown, Treasurer.

Same day, the Merchant Company subscribed 50 l. towards erecting the battery at Leith.

Extract of a letter from Dublin. Sept. 1.

"Yesterday both Houses of Parliament waited on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with their respective addresses.

"Wednesday, an express arrived from Corke, that the George of and for Liverpool, arrived at the Cove of Corke the 27th inst. sailed from Tortola the 9th of July, says, the Camilla sloop of war arrived there on the preceding day and informs them, that Commodore Walsingham was safe at Barbadoes, having put in there, on hearing that the combined fleets were at Martinico."

Leith Shipping, Sept. 4—6.

ARRIVED,

Ships.	*Belonging to*	*Masters.*	*Ports.*	*Cargo.*
N. S. Das Dores,	Oporto,	Jose de Silva,	Oporto,	wine.
Alexander,	Flora,	Watt,	Flora,	kelp.

A few vessels from the Canal in ballast.

SAILED,

Betsey,	Leith,	Henderson,	Allos,	goods.

By the Right Honourable

The LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and COUNCIL of the City of EDINBURGH,

WHEREAS Information has been received, That some evil-disposed persons were, on Sunday night last, about eleven o'clock, firing on the Powder Magazine at Leith, and several shot-holes are observable through the door, which, if not checked, may be attended with the most fatal consequence: These are therefore offering a Reward of TEN GUINEAS to any person who will inform upon all or any of those who fired upon the said Powder Magazine. To be paid by the City-chamberlain upon their conviction.

FARMS AND A COAL TO LET.

AT PRIMROSE, seven miles south from Edinburgh,—That Farm possessed at present by J. Duncan, containing about 160 acres of fine arable land.

The Farm of STONEFIELD-HILL, as now possessed by John Bablie.

ALSO, The CORN and BARLEY MILL of Primrose, with any quantity of LAND desired, and to which mill a great part of the barony is thirled.

LIKEWISE, The COAL at PRIMROSE, of which a great deal of money has been made by the present tacksman.—A small inclosed FARM goes along with it.

AND at CRAMOND BRIDGE, a MAIL-GARDEN, with a good House and Stable, fit for a gardener, a public-house, or a private family.

They are all enterable to at Michaelmas first.

Alexander Tweedy at Primrose, and Charles Robertson at Barnbougle will show them; and Mr J. Eilton, Allan's close, Edinburgh, and Charles Robertson, will commune for the same.

N. B. Any person may be supplied with OLD or NEW HAY from Barnbougle, by applying as above, or writing by post.

LANDS IN AYRSHIRE.

To be SOLD by private Bargain,

THE Lands and Baronies of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of CESSNOCK and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly advertised; or single farms, as purchasers shall incline.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor at Rosemount, near Ayr, or to John Russell junior, clerk to these sheriffdoms.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, AUG. 28.

Mr *Chapman* reported from the Committee on the petition of several prisoners in the Four Courts Marshalsea, complaining of the high price of chamber-rent in the same. The Committee had resolved, That a reduction of the three different kinds of chamber-rent was necessary, viz. from half a guinea to eight shillings and three halfpence; from seven shillings, to five shillings and five pence; from five shillings and five pence, to three shillings and nine pence halfpenny. He said, though some pretended to have complaints against the Marshal-keeper, not one appeared to make the least complaint: That it appeared that the Marshal had acted in the most charitable and honourable manner; and that the former prices were those established for a long series of years,—that he had proposed the reduction now made himself,—that he often compounded for fees and rent;—and though it might be deemed a hardship for a man to pay rent in a jail, yet it must also be deemed a hardship to strip another of a property which length of time had sanctified as lawful.

The report was agreed to, ordered to be printed, and the copy sent to the Marshalsea.

Sir *Richard Heron* delivered his Excellency's answer to the address of the House of the 21st, That he would give directions in conformity to the desire of the House.

Ordered to be entered on the journals of the House.

The *Recorder* spoke as follows:—I beg leave to call the attention of the House to what passed on the last day of its sitting. On that day, in a very thin House, and without any previous intention, resolutions were passed, which involve in them consequences of the most momentous importance. I do not rise up the advocate for sedition, or the supporter of libels; I abhor the one as much as I despise the other. I have been often libelled, but I have ever treated those impotent effects of malice with a silent contempt; and I could with that what I conceive to be proper in an individual, was not deemed unbecoming of Parliament.

Permit me, S'r, to say, that if the publications alluded to were improper, our resolutions were premature and hasty, and unworthy the deliberative decisions of Parliament. There is not a gentleman of the long robe in this House, who does not well know, that if a prosecutor should, previous to the trial of the offence, prejudice the minds of the public by writings, declaring the offence of the party accused, such person would be guilty of a contempt, and would be attached in the Court of King's Bench. And yet we, who are the accusers, and who think ourselves offended, pronounce upon the guilt of the accused, and by our resolutions anticipate what is to be the decision. Instead of resolutions declaring such publications seditious and libellous, the proper resolution, as I conceive, would have been, to have addressed the Lord Lieutenant to lay the publications before the law servants of his Majesty, for them to report their opinion, whether they were libellous and merited prosecution.

Sir, we should make some distinction betwen a settled plan to raise sedition, and the hasty and unguarded effusions of young minds, anxious in the cause of their country, and who armed in its defence. Our gallant volunteers have been the boast of this country, and the terror of its enemies. Why have hostilities not been made on this kingdom, but that it has been united in itself. And why have invasions of England been meditated, but that it has been rent by internal dissentions. Is it prudent then to put an end to this beneficial unanimity? Let us not forget what we owe to the volunteers of Dublin in particular. When a tumultuous number of persons surrounded this house, interrupted its deliberations, and dictated to and insulted several of its members, the interference of the military was rendered unnecessary, by the prudent, well-timed, and successful efforts of one of the corps, considerable in its rank, and possessed of great professional knowledge.

Permit me also to remind this House, that, when the city of London was almost in an universal conflagration, a number of persons, on the day the account came, having assembled in the Park, the volunteers, to the number of eight hundred, quitted their usual avocations, and appeared in arms, determined to support the public peace at the hazard of their lives. And, shall we alienate the affections of these men, on account of a few hasty sparks of passion? In a free country, public questions are a fair object of public discussion: I wish ever to see them such; and, where our actions are pure, we should not fear any investigation. I acknowledge, this Parliament deserves well of the people: In it we have obtained great advantages in trade; it voted new taxes to be inexpedient; it passed a short money bill; and it relieved the tenantry in Ireland. On some of its late decisions, there prevails a difference of sentiment; but surely a difference of opinion on speculative points of trade and constitution may be entertained, without any man's thinking the worse of the person who differs with him, even though his opponent should express such difference in the warmest and most unguarded manner.

Let me call upon my right honourable friend, to whose office the painful task of prosecution belongs, for his assistance on the occasion. I know his mind revolts at the idea of prosecution; and if it must follow, the world will, I am persuaded, as in justice it ought, impute what steps he shall be obliged to take to his official character, and not to his private disposition. His sentiments are truly a literary translation of a nolo prosequi. He will consider consequences, and he will, as well as the House, permit us to remind them of what our countryman, Major O'Flaherty, says in the play, "That a quarrel well made up, is better than a victory hard gained."

I have therefore, Sir, without interfering with the resolutions of Monday last, drawn up and wish to propose some resolutions as conciliatory on this occasion, and which, or some substantially the same, I wish to see adopted. They are these:

First, to resolve, That the decent conduct and spirited exertions of the Volunteers of Ireland, merit the public approbation. Next, to resolve, That we consider the publications, alluded to in our resolutions of Monday last, have originated in a hasty and unguarded, though well intended zeal for the advancement of the trade, and the support of the constitution of this kingdom. And, lastly, to resolve, That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, expressive of our wishes, that he will be pleased to give directions, that no further prosecution be had relative to the subject matter of said publications.

In what I have said, I shall perhaps please neither party. In the time of warmth and resentment, moderation finds it difficult to obtain a patient hearing. But I have discharged, as I think, my duty; if I am successful, I have spent my day well; if not, I protest against the consequences of persecution, and tremble to think of them.

Mr *Conolly* said, that what he had done on that day se'ennight he thought his duty. He did not mention any set of volunteers, or individual volunteer; but he was certain, that no Parliament ever deserved more respect than the present.

The Honourable member also said, had the publication of such papers been discontinued, or any apology made, he would have been glad to have seconded the Honourable Gentleman's motion; but, as they had persisted, as a member of that house, and a lover of his country, he could not think he acted wrong in the course of his conduct in this respect. The resolutions were passed in a fuller House than the present; the Parliament deserved praise for such resolutions; and he had the pleasure of finding many volunteers corps of the same opinion with him. If Government and Parliament were to be attacked day after day, it required to be stopped, and the designs of their enemies prevented.

The *Attorney General* said, He could appeal to the Right Honourable gentleman then in his eye, for his opinion of the volunteers early, when they were but few, and at the beginning of the session. He appealed to him, if he did not declare it as his opinion, that they were the salvation of Ireland? But, were the volunteers to be aspersed with treason and sedition? No. It was not the Sterling, it was sonorious volunteers, who deserved to be called Birmingham Volunteers. It was like a person's putting on a scholar's gown to counterfeit a scholar; so there were many who put on the uniform of volunteers, who were not of them, out went about to inflame the minds of the people at all hours, and particularly in the Liberty. Were the seditious paragraphs that had been published to be smiled upon, and say that they had been done in haste, it would be an insult to the volunteers to say they originated with them. The question was within a narrow compass. The resolutions of the House carried nothing in them against the volunteers, but against the authors, printers, and publishers of those improper paragraphs, which were not the work of volunteers, but of young, giddy, thoughtless people, and some designing emissaries of the common enemy. If it appeared that any volunteer was concerned in them, he would be held an object of detestation, even to those who respected the honour of his corps. As both houses had unanimously agreed to the resolutions and address, he could not consent to give up the honour of Parliament, the guilty ought to be punished, though no man felt more than he did for the transgression of an individual. In respect to publications in the news-papers, he remarked, that many of them were inflammatory; one indeed had been published in the Freeman's Journal, signed JUNIUS BRUTUS, which was, he said, written with ability and moderation, but it could answer no purpose to suggest any doubts on the present occasion.

Mr *Wilson* said, that as the Attorney General had, with his usual liberality and good sense, expressed a wish to accede to the substance of all the resolutions which the Recorder intended to move, he thought it might be expedient to postpone the consideration of the subject for a day or two, as in that time such steps might be taken as would sanction the house, without any derogation from their dignity, to remove the cause of any coolness or animosity between them and the people.

Mr *Forster* made a short reply on the same ground with the Attorney General, and did not impute the seditious paragraphs to the volunteers.

Sir *Lucius O'Brien* spoke in favour of the volunteers, particularly those of Dublin.

The *Recorder* agreed to postpone his motions.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

Ships.	*Masters.*	*Ports.*	*Cargo.*
Septem. 2. Glasgow,	Porter,	Liverpool,	ditto.
Mary,	Martin,	Cork,	ditto.

PRESERVATION of GAME.

LADY GLENORCHY having resolved to preserve the Game on her Estate in the county of Mid-Lothian, requests, That no person will presume to hunt or shoot thereon without liberty, otherways they may depend on being prosecute according to law.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS in Haddington-shire.

TO be SOLD, under authority of the Right Honourable the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th of December next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time,

The LANDS and BARONY of GOSFORD, lying in the parish of Aberlady and county of Haddington; the free rent whereof is proven to be 603 l. 18 s. 3d. 2-12ths sterling. To be exposed to roup and sale at the price of 15,097 l. 16 s. 7 d. sterling, being the proven value at the rate of 25 years purchase of the said free rent.

For further particulars, enquire at the office of Mr Bruce depute clerk of session, and clerk to the process of sale, or at Thomas Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh, either of whom will show the title-deeds, rental, and conditions of sale. Patrick Bairnsfather, farmer at Gosford, will show the lands, inclosures, mansion-house, &c.

SALE of the LANDS of CULTS and OTHERS,

In the neighbourhood of Aberdeen.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of Alexander Masson vintner in Aberdeen, upon Wednesday the 15th day of November next, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon,

ALL and HAILL the Lands and Estate of CULTS, comprehending the Mains of Easter and Wester Cults, Smith's Croft, Mill of Cults, and haill pertinents, with the salmon-fishing on the river Dee adjacent to the said lands, lying within the parish of Banchory Devenick, and shire of Aberdeen: The Town and Lands of BIELDSIDE, lying within the barony of Murtle, and shire aforesaid; the HAUGH of BIELDSIDE, commonly called the *Haugh of Auchlunies*, lying within the shire of Kincardine; and the Town and Lands of DALHIBITTIE or OVER BODDOM, lying within the liberties of the burgh of Aberdeen,—which belonged in property to the late William Durward merchant in Aberdeen, and were disponed by him in December 1775 to William Thom advocate there, as Trustee for his Creditors.

The foresaid lands are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Dee, within three miles of the town of Aberdeen, and all lie contiguous. They are still capable of very considerable improvement, which, from their vicinity to the town, might be effected at a moderate expence.

At the time of Mr Durward's failure in December 1775, he had in his own possession about 50 acres of the most valuable part of the lands, which, in the rental formerly published, were estimated agreeable to the report of a surveyor, and upon which no lease could hitherto be granted. There are about 30 acres more not presently under lease, neither of which can be brought to the full value, unless set for a term of years. This added to the failure of some of the tenants, accounts for the difference betwixt the rental as formerly published, and what the lands now yield, being 330 l. 7 s. Sterling, deducing all public burdens, and estimating the 80 acres not under lease at the medium rent which the same have of late yielded, as set from year to year.

There is no rent charged on the salmon-fishing, it not having been occupied for some years, although, by due attention, and a small expence, it might be made a subject of considerable value: And, besides the above rent, there is a quarry on these lands which was set in tack for fourteen years from November 1771, at 20 l. Sterling yearly rent, and to which the purchaser will be entitled. There is also a mansion-house, and about 23 acres of thriving fir wood upon the foresaid estate, besides a considerable extent of hill pasture.

For the encouragement of offerers, the haill premisses will be entered to sale at the low value of 6500 l. Sterling. And, for information as to further particulars, application may be made to Mr Thom or Alexander Dauney advocates in Aberdeen, in whose hands are to be seen the articles of roup, progress of writs, rental and plan of the lands.

James Fraser clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, may also be applied to in regard to the above sale, with whom are lodged copies of the rental, and articles of roup.

SALE of an ESTATE in Argyleshire,

INCLUDING

The celebrated ISLAND of STAFFA.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 20th day of November 1780, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATES of ULVA and ORMAIG, comprehending, among others, the celebrated ISLAND of STAFFA, and a considerable tract of country along the sea-coast, being very extensive and improveable, having all the materials for that purpose on the estate, and water carriage.

The sea-coast of this estate abounds in fish of all kinds, and the muirs are stored with a variety of game. The yearly free rent, after deduction of minister's stipend, and a small feu-duty, payable to the Duke of Argyle, the superior, is 478 l. sterling, exclusive of the produce of the kelp-shores presently enjoyed by the tenants, which yield annually about 50 tons of that valuable commodity, and may of itself much increase the rental upon proper leases; the whole lands being just now out of lease, except the farm of Laggan Ulva, rented at 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. sterling.

In order to encourage purchasers, the whole subjects are to be exposed at 9600 l. sterling, being only about 20 years purchase of the present rent of this very improveable estate.

The articles of sale and progress of writs, with a judicial rental, are to be seen in the hands of William Macdonald writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and copies of the rental with John Macneill writer in Inverary; to either of whom application may be made for further particulars, or a private bargain previous to the day of sale.

SALE of LANDS in Argyleshire.

TO be SOLD, jointly or separately, the following FARMS, part of the Estate of CRAIGNISH, lying in the parish of Craignish, and shire of Argyle,

The Lands of SOROBA and Island MACNIVEN, with the Island of ISLAND NAKUINSAIG, the Lands of BARACKEN, comprehending the Lands of GEMMEL, the Lands of DAILL, the Lands of GREINAG, and the Lands of CORVORANBEG. The whole Lands hold of the Duke of Argyle, are pleasantly situated on the west coast of the division of Argyle, are capable of much improvement, and well adapted both for tillage and grazing.

For further particulars, apply to William Campbell writer at Kilbarchan, near Paisley, or to Allan Macdougal writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

LANDS in Mid-Lothian to be SOLD.

THE Lands of LEITH-HEAD, comprehending the INN, and 40 Acres of Land set therewith, known by the name of LITTLE VANTAGE, lying in the parish of Kirknewton, and county of Edinburgh.

The Lands in whole consist of about 260 acres, are of good soil, and near the means of improvement. There is upon the lands a neat mansion house, lately built, and fit to accommodate a pretty large family; and the whole, which is in the natural possession of the proprietor, except 40 acres, set along with the inn, may be entered to at Martinmas first.

The premisses are situated twelve measured miles west of Edinburgh, on the great road leading from thence to Lanark, and other parts of that county, as well as the shire of Ayr.

If the lands are not sold, the farm in the possession of the proprietor, will be LET for a year, to be entered into at Martinmas first.

For further particulars, apply to James Sommers writer in Edinburgh, or to James Gordon at Craigie, who will show a plan and survey of the lands, and who have powers to conclude a bargain.

SALE of LANDS in the County of Forfar.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 17th day of November next, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of KINNORDY and INVERCARITY, lying in the parishes of Kirriemuir, Tannadyce, Lentrathen, and Glenisla, and shire of Forfar, the yearly free rent of which is about 1715 l. Sterling. There is a progressive rise of rent on different farms, which in the year 1786, advances the whole about 80 l. Sterling; a considerable part of the cess and school salary is paid by the tenants; and there is a vast number of services and carriages not rentalled, which, at the ordinary conversions, would amount to above 50 l. sterling per annum. The lands lie mostly contiguous in the rich and agreeable country of Strathmore, about three miles from Forfar, nine from Brechin, and much the same distance from Cupar of Angus, all good market towns.

The estate is very extensive and improveable, having inexhaustible marle and moss, the first of which, for many years past, has produced 200 l. the last about 50 l. per annum; and a large muir in the neighbourhood of the marle; which, on a legal division, the greatest part will fall to this estate. The mains of Kinnordy and Invercarity are inclosed with stone dykes, or ditches and hedges; and there is both at Kinnordy and Invercarity a great deal of thriving planting of different ages, and a good deal of it fit for cutting.

There is an excellent mansion-house at Kinnordy, fit to accommodate any family, with a complete set of offices entirely new; a large kitchen garden, and good pigeon-house.

The lands hold partly of the Crown, entitling the proprietor to two votes at elections for members of Parliament, and partly of subjects superiors, for payment of small feu-duties. The proprietor has right to the teinds.

The lands will be exposed to sale either in cumulo, or in lots, as purchasers shall incline.

If in lots, as follow:

LOT I.

The Mains and Manor-place of KINNORDY, with the policy, garden, and offices; the Lands of Little Inchcauseway-end, Catlowburn, Meikle Mill, and Mill-Lands; the lands of Clockmill, Balbrydie, Lockdrum, Mid-brae, Bastardbrae, Culhawk, Meikle Cramond Inch, and Mosside Parks, whereof the free rent, including 200 l. for marle, 50 l. for moss, and 20 l. or thereby for feu-duties, is above 855 l. On the Mains is a great deal of planting, valued at 1400 l. sterling, and about 300 acres besides at Clune-Hill, inclosed and planted in a very thriving way, and valued at 15 l. per annum, but not rentalled.

The lands lie in the parish of Kirriemuir, and hold of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty; but superiorities in the parish of Tannadyce, to the extent of a freehold qualification, will be disponed to the purchaser of this lot.

LOT II.

The MAINS of INVERCARITY, with the tower, fortalice, and inclosures; the lands of Crieff, and hill thereof; parks of Lintly, and Birkhill Corn-mill and Lint-mill, Mill-lands, Sparrowdrum, Greenmyre, Muirhouses, and Wester Shealhill, lying in the parish of Kirriemuir: And the lands of Fursachie, Drumhead, Well-bank, Cossacks, and Durie-park, with the Corn-mill and Waulk-mill, lying in the parish of Tannadyce, opposite to Invercarity, whereof the yearly free-rent is about 417 l. There is a great deal of thriving planting on this lot. A right of salmon-fishing on the waters of Esk, Prosen, and Carity, at the confluence of which three rivers stands the old castle, which, with some additions, would accommodate a private family. The situation is remarkably beautiful and romantic, and commands an extensive prospect of the strath down to Brechin and Montrose. The lands hold partly of the Crown, entitling to a freehold-qualification, and partly of a subject superior, for a small feu-duty.

LOT III.

MEAMS, Miln thereof, and Mill-lands, Balnagarrow, Chapeltown, Dykeside, and Caldhame, whereof the yearly free-rent is about 176 l.

These lands are very improveable, lie near the marle, and the thriving village of Kirriemuir, and hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty.

LOT IV.

The lands of OVER and NETHER MEGBIES in the parish of Kirriemuir, the free-yearly rent whereof is about 79 l. The lands are of an excellent soil, in the neighbourhood of marle, and have a large improveable property muir adjacent to them, not rentalled. The markets of Kirriemuir stand there; tent-meal is drawn by the proprietor, and his tenants pay no custom.

LOT V.

The Lands of BALINTORE, Westertown, Langdrum, Burnside, and Easter Coull, lying in the parish of Lentrathan; the free-rent whereof is about 33 l. Sterling. These lands afford excellent pasture, are of considerable extent, and very improveable. They are to hold blanch of the purchaser of lot second.

LOT VI.

Lands of WESTMILL of GLENISLA, and Miln of Dalnacabock, Easter and Wester Ward, and Dalchally, lying in the parish of Glenisla, whereof the free-rent is about 48 l. Sterling. The lands lie in the mouth of the Highlands, in a fine sporting country, and very proper for goat whey quarters, having a small dwelling-house lately repaired. They hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty.

LOT VII.

NEWTOWN PARKS, 14 in number, Little Park, Quarry, and Whammond's Faulds, whereof the yearly free-rent is about 106 l. Sterling. These inclosures lie hard by the town of Kirriemuir, on the declivity of the hill, have a beautiful exposure to the south; and might be feued and builded on to great advantage, there being an excellent free-stone quarry in one of the inclosures, plenty of good water, and clumps of thriving firs belonging to them. In the view of accommodating purchasers, it is proposed to expose each park by itself.

The title-deeds, which are clear, the rental and measurement of the estate, and articles of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Gordon clerk to the signet, to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson, Esq; accomptant in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase may apply between and the day of sale.

The overseer at Kinnordy will shew the house and different lots of the estate.

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